

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1889.

THE INCREASED MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

The anticipated demand for an increased military contribution has now been definitely made upon the table of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon. The bulk of the despatch is in the same terms as the one addressed to Singapore, and here, as there, the amount now asked for is double that which has been hitherto paid. Singapore's contribution "has been increased from £50,000 to £100,000; Hongkong's is to be increased from £20,000 to £40,000. We have already had occasion to discuss the question as it affects Singapore, and the case of Hongkong is very similar to that of the neighbouring Colony. Much as we should like to be able to controvert the Secretary of State's despatch, we must frankly admit that his arguments appear irrefutable, and that he has conclusively shown that the proposed arrangement is equitable and reasonable. Her Majesty's Government express a "confident hope" that the arrangement will be readily accepted. Whether this hope will be fulfilled or not remains to be seen; if the community take the same view as has been taken at Singapore it certainly will not be. In that Colony the vote was opposed in the Legislative Council by the whole of the unofficial members and a public meeting was subsequently held to support the course pursued by those gentlemen. The practical result of the opposition is, of course, that the vote was passed by the official majority, and the home Government are not at all likely to modify their demand. Opposition will be ineffectual here as at Singapore, and the money will have to be paid, whether willingly or unwillingly. If, however, it is possible to discover any reasonable ground on which the justice of the demand can be impeached it would of course be well that it should be stated, as, although it would probably not secure any present reduction, might have some good effect in modifying or deferring any future increased demand. But what is of immediate practical importance is to see that the Colony gets all that it promised in return for the increased contribution. The schedule attached to the Secretary of State's despatch shows the proposed future strength of the Garrison, from which it will be seen that apart from minor increases we are to have another battalion of infantry and apparently two more companies of Gunners. The home Government having promised this increase the Colony has a right to expect the promise to be fulfilled.

THE JUBILEE OF HONGKONG.

In a recent article in the *Times* Hongkong is referred to as a Colony not yet old enough to celebrate its jubilee. But we are rapidly approaching the age necessary for that purpose. The island was taken possession of in January, 1841, but it was not until 1843 that it was erected into a Colony. It is a question therefore whether the celebration of the jubilee should take place in 1891 or 1893. We have no hesitation in saying the earlier date ought to be selected. The settlement of the island commenced in the year in which it was taken possession of, the earliest land titles date back to that year, and the progress of the settlement was continuous from the time the first brick was laid. The change which took place in 1843 was simply a determination of the form of Government for the new Colony, but Hongkong was to all intents and purposes a Colony before that date and was commonly so spoken of. It is, we take it, the foundation of the Colony that should be celebrated by a jubilee, and that undoubtedly dates from 1841. If for any reason it is found inconvenient to hold the celebration next year, 1893 would be the more correct. We mention the matter now with the view of suggesting discussion, first, with reference to the question of date; secondly, if the earlier date should be decided on, the form the celebration should take. It is not too early to begin talking about the subject, although it will not be necessary to come to a decision for a few months to come. Every one of us thinks, willfully or otherwise, that the Jubilee should be celebrated with illuminations on a magnificence scale as the Colony can afford. Where the difference of opinion is likely to arise is with regard to the form of the permanent memorial of the jubilee, but this has made a common subject of conversation beforehand; there is a possibility that the divergence of views may not be so great as was the case in connection with the Queen's Jubilee, when the decision was arrived at rather hurriedly. If on this occasion some consideration be given to the matter before it comes forward for final decision the Colony may perhaps be able to know its own mind a little better than it appeared to do then. The memorial might take the form of an allegorical figure or a bronze or marble, but the subscribers would probably prefer the money to be applied to some use of just, in which case the reconstruction of the City Hall, the establishment of a public library, or the founding of some charitable institution will doubtless suggest themselves.

THE NEW MAGISTRATES ORDINANCE.

The new Magistrates Ordinance, which has recently been referred to a Select Committee, will require careful consideration in its details before it becomes law. It embodies an attempt to introduce the home Acts on the subjects of magisterial procedure and to consolidate them with a considerable portion of the long standing local ordinances. Unfortunately, as it happens, the home statutes, known as *Jervis' Acts*, are cumbersome and verbose, and the draftsmen who endeavour to adapt them to circumstances at a disadvantage. We shall endeavour in this article to point out what appear to us to be defects in the Ordinance, while giving due credit to the draftsmen for his industry and patience. In the first place, we do not think it wise to inaugurate a different form of procedure in the case of indictable offences from that adopted in the case of these trifling summarily. The vision of a Magistrate halting between two procedures (see section 81) might prove entertaining, but would scarcely conduce to despatch in business. Section 29, if construed literally, throws too much writing upon the Magistrate's hands. In practice the nature of the complaint and the names of the parties are written out by the clerks, a method which saves both time and trouble. Section 39 to 44 inclusive and section 47 are not of much practical use inasmuch as there is no competent officer attached to the Police Court for the purpose of distinguishing. Ordinance 10 of 1884, section 1, if slightly altered and remodelled, would be sufficient to meet an unlikely contingency. Section 57, which proportions the term of imprisonment to the amount of the fine, seems scarcely necessary.

The imprisonment in default should be with or without hard labour. Section 16 (subsection 2), section 18, section 31, and sections 38 to 60 give the Magistrates an entire new power, namely, that of adjudging in certain cases such costs as they may deem reasonable. It will be noticed that the amount of such costs is left absolutely in the Magistrate's discretion. We think that this ought not to be so, but that there should be a sort of costs fixed. Section 75 ought to be amended by making the second line read "the Magistrate shall, etc." It is found not infrequently in practice that the prosecutor and his witness have not been properly bound over to appear at the Sessions, and the Legislature should therefore make it imperative on the Magistrate to see that this is done.

We notice that the power of one Magistrate sitting alone to give a year's imprisonment for certain offences (see Ordinance 8 of 1888) has been quietly taken away again. Looking to the inconvenience of two Magistrates sitting together and the possibility of their disagreement we think that this power ought to be restored to the single Magistrate. Moreover, in cases of kidnapping, intimidation can be easily brought to bear during the period of commitment for trial and the trial itself. It appears to us that the punishment authorized by section 91 is insufficient and that \$50 is an entirely inadequate sum. We should suggest that the powers conferred should be the same as those contained in Ordinance 12 of 1873 section 23. Section 35, which deals with bailable offences, is more useful than ornamental and should be put into plain English. Section 27 is contrary to the present practice, under which Inspectors of Police admit to bail in the case of certain minor offences whether the Magistrate sits within twenty-four hours or not. We have only noticed two omissions in the new Ordinance. The first is the omission to properly re-enact section 11 of Ordinance 5 of 1880. A Magistrate is only human and ought to give full power to review or reverse his first judgment if he thinks it is wrong. The second omission to which we refer is the failure to re-enact sections 8 and 9 of Ordinance 16 of 1875 as to whipping juvenile offenders. This power is as useful a one that we hope that it is not intended to give it up on sentimental grounds. The present Ordinance is manifestly superior to the former disjoined enactments, but we hope that it will be found practicable to dispense with some of its superfluous verbiage.

THE REPORT OF THE HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Amongst the more important of the subjects dealt with in the annual report of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce is that of the alleged contemplated convention between the Telegraph Companies and the Chinese Government. The conclusion of the convention would have meant the maintenance of high rates for telegrams for a long term of years. It has been vigorously opposed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Chambers, and it is satisfactory to learn that so far no convention has actually been ratified. In the interests of trade, to which cheap telegraphy is so essential, it is to be hoped the opposition may have been completely successful, and that the proposed convention has been permanently abandoned, but unfortunately the Committee are not able to state this positively, the matter still remaining in a state of uncertainty. As is well known, the British Minister at Peking has not been able to see this matter in the same light as the mercantile community and consequently their protest did not receive his support, but the communications of the Shanghai Chamber were addressed to the doors of the diplomatic body and through him received due attention.

The subject of telegraphic communication with Singapore the report says that though the suggested connecting of a cable with British North Borneo has somewhat changed the aspect of affairs the Committee can no longer consider the opinions already expressed, which deprecated any appropriation of Colonial funds in support of a project in a state of uncertainty. As is well known, the British Minister at Peking has not been able to see this matter in the same light as the mercantile community and consequently their protest did not receive his support, but the communications of the Shanghai Chamber were addressed to the doors of the diplomatic body and through him received due attention.

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The BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The Official Assignee for the Straits Settlements, Mr. HORNEY, has recently presented a report on the administration of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1888, since the 3rd December, 1888, the date when the Ordinance came into operation, to the 31st December last. As an amendment of our own bankruptcy law will probably soon be proposed, now that the new Attorney-General has arrived, the working of the new law in the Straits is not without interest for us here. The amounts involved in the bankruptcies in the two colonies is, it may be noted, very different. In the Straits Settlements last year the estimated assets of bankrupts amounted to \$385,830, the estimated liabilities to \$1,304,083, and the estimated loss to creditors to \$918,252. In Hongkong in 1888 the amount realized by bankrupt estates was \$18,942 and the amount of debts proved \$59,935, so that the loss to these creditors who proved was a little over 70 per cent. The debts in the schedules, however, amounted to \$123,310, and the assets to \$189,667. It would appear, therefore, that less than 10 per cent of the alleged assets were realized and that this sum amounted to only about 15 per cent of the debts in the schedule. The figures for 1889 have not yet been published; when they appear they will probably show that the amount involved in bankruptcies was much larger than in the preceding year.

The question of remuneration to special trustees is again referred to. Correspondence on this subject has already been published. The Governor, it will be remembered, was unable to accede to the request that the law should be so altered as to allow of special trustees being paid a fee of \$10 per day instead of \$10 for a whole case, but from the Committee's report we learn that His Excellency has given instructions for the preparation of an amending Ordinance to the effect that no special jury is to be summoned unless the Judge is satisfied the case will probably present such difficulties as to render a special jury desirable. This concession does not amount to very much, for judges always like to have the assistance of juries where questions of fact are involved, and the certificate we imagine will be given very much as a matter of course. The choice between leaving the question at issue to the judge trying the case or to a special jury, the one who would be satisfied with the verdict of a Hongkong-jury in a complicated civil suit.

With reference to the revision of the Chinese Emigration Act, the report informs us that the Committee have suggested the

establishment of an Emigration Department distinct from the Harbour Master's Office, and a somewhat less complicated system of supervising the shipment of emigrants, pointing out that, in their opinion, if hampered with vexatious conditions the traffic would be driven into other channels to the detriment of the trade of Hongkong. The suggestion is a wise one and will doubtless be given effect to. It is fully recognized by all parties that regulations are necessary to prevent abuses in connection with emigration, but it is alleged that some of the existing regulations are vexatious without being in any way useful and that protection could be much more effectually afforded by a much simpler system.

Passing on to the other matters mentioned in the report we learn that merchants and others have been invited by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to take voluntary action for the purpose of stopping unnecessary labour in the harbour on Sundays. The report says the subject has already been brought to the notice of the Chamber, but the same difficulty is still experienced by the Committee in suggesting a system admitting of general and equitable application calculated to bring about the ends aimed at. The considerations governing this question have been so frequently and fully discussed that it is unnecessary to further refer to the matter now. Seeing, however, what a large number of people are interested in it, we think it would have been well if the Secretary of State's despatch had been published.

With reference to the question of opium smuggling on board the river steamers to Canton, learn that an amending Ordinance is in course of preparation dealing with the subject. The existing Ordinance does not give sufficient facilities for smuggling, and the owners of the river steamers have to be constantly on the alert to prevent their vessels being made use of in that way. When smuggled opium is discovered it has to be given up to the Opium Farmer, and the working of this provision, through the licensed opium shops, is believed to be an incentive to attempts at smuggling because if the attempt fails the shop from which the opium has come gets it back again. In any amendment of the law it should be provided that the smuggled opium should either be confiscated to the Government or destroyed. This would doubtless diminish the letting value of the farm, but that is a consideration of minor importance as compared with others that are involved in the matter.

There is only one other point in the report to which we would specially refer, and that is the proposed institution of a licensing fee for brokers. The opinion of the Chamber has been asked as to the advisability of such a course, and the Committee say they are of opinion that a system of licensing would be desirable. The breakdown of the proposal to establish a brokers' exchange is to be regretted, but as the Committee of the Chamber seem to think the proposal will doubtless be renewed before very long, for with the growing importance of share business in Hongkong some sort of organization for its control would soon become absolutely essential. The Committee, therefore, although they are of opinion that a system of licensing would be desirable, "do not suggest any Governmental control over share transactions, as they consider that the proposal will doubtless be renewed before very long, for with the growing importance of share business in Hongkong some sort of organization for its control would soon become absolutely essential. The Committee, therefore, although they are of opinion that a system of licensing would be desirable, "do not suggest any Governmental control over share transactions, as they consider that the proposal will doubtless be renewed before very long, for with the growing importance of share business in Hongkong some sort of organization for its control would soon become absolutely essential. 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INTIMATIONS.

NOW READY.

CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

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Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. (223)

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Aerated Water, as such Bottles are not used
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Hongkong, China and Manila. (2-19)

BIRTH.

At Ningpo, the 7th March at 4 a.m., the wife
of WILHELM LOMMUS, 71, Captain of a daughter
(24).

DEATHS.

At Hongkong, on the evening of the 17th
instant, HARRISON JOHN, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs.
Harrington, aged 29 years.At his residence, Shanghai, on the 11th March,
1890, THOMAS WALLACE, Senr., aged 57 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 19TH, 1890.

At the last meeting of the Royal Colonial
Institute a paper was read by Mr. LEALEY
C. PROVOST on "The Money of the British
Empire." The paper is almost purely de-
scriptive, very little in the way of theory or
argument being introduced. In referring to
Hongkong, however, the writer says:—
"A peculiar feature of the Hongkong cur-
rency arrangement is the enormous quantity
of small silver, coined for Hongkong, which
is absorbed in China. Special 20, 10, and 5
cent pieces are coined in England for this
Colony, but nine-tenths of these, it is es-
timated, pass out of the Colony. They are
said to be hoarded and to be used as ornaments.
They are only 800 fine, and their issue,
therefore, is not attended with expense.
If these coins are hoarded, the time may come
when their real value as silver will be understood, and they may be
brought back into the Colony, which may
then suffer all the inconveniences of a
superabundant token currency." Mr. PROVOST
might have said that not only was there no loss,
but a very handsome profit, on our
subsidiary coinage. To make a profit, how-
ever, ought not to be a principal object of a
Government in relation to its currency, but
it may be accepted with thanks when it is
incident to the conditions of the country,
as is the case here. If Mr. PROVOST had
understood the conditions better he would
not have characterized the existing arrange-
ment as undesirable. The coins are certainly
used to some extent as ornaments in China,
but there is very little hoarding of them. The
real reason of the large demand for them
is their use as a circulating medium.
China has no coinage except the cash,
which is, roughly speaking, worth one
twentieth of a penny. But she sorely
needs a coinage, and the result is that
she will absorb any convenient and reliable
coinage of a neighbouring country as
easily as a sponge will absorb water. Mr.
PROVOST is quite mistaken in supposing that
the Chinese do not understand the value of
the coins as silver. They understand that
well enough, but they are willing to pay for
them on account of their great convenience.
The idea of the tide ever setting back and
the coins flowing in instead of out of the
Colony is quite chimerical. Such a reversal
of the existing conditions could only be pro-
duced by the Government of China provi-

ing its people with a better coinage of their own, and in such quantity as to overtake the demand of a population of nearly four hundred millions. Even then the amount of Hongkong coins in circulation would be only like a drop in the ocean, and although the demand for more would cause the backward flow would be inappreciable.

If the danger Mr. PROVOST apprehends had any reality in it, it would be better to set aside the profit, realized on the coinage as a special reserve fund for a system of redemption than to limit the issue. With such a reserve fund it would be possible at any time, when the amount in circulation in the Colony became superabundant, to reduce it by calling in coins of old date and paying for them in dollars. The danger being purely imaginary, however, there is no practical necessity to provide against it in any way. It is impossible to prevent the exportation of the coins to China, and as the Colony must have a supply for its own use, the total coined must necessarily be largely in excess of actual Colonial requirements. China takes our coins, but as she pays us for them at a rate which leaves a profit the arrangement suits both parties. It was only with great difficulty that the Treasury Authorities at home were brought to see this, but we thought the bogey of the evils to be anticipated from a prospective superabundance had at last been finally laid, until we found it raised again by Mr. PROVOST.

The opposition of the Treasury Authorities in the past, however, was not much more absurd than the present opposition of the local Chamber of Commerce to the coining of a 50 cent piece, a coin which is urgently required if only as a medium for the payment of wages. That workers should be compelled to accept payment of their wages in defaced Mexican dollars on which they are liable to suffer a loss of one, two, or three per cent. is an injustice to the men and a disgrace to the Government.

How urgently China requires a convenient currency is shown not only by her absorption of our subsidiary coins, but by the large amount of bank notes. Mr. PROVOST in an appendix to his paper gives the estimated money in circulation per head of population in the United Kingdom and the various Dependencies. It is paper money Hongkong stands at the head of the list with \$35 per head, us against £1.1s. in England, or \$14.50 in the neighbouring Colony of Singapore. What possible use could the Colony have for such an amount of paper? It is evident that a large proportion of it must be in circulation outside the Colony, and this on the spot known to be the fact. The sum, and the amount of bank notes in the United Kingdom and the various Dependencies. It is paper money Hongkong stands at the head of the list with \$35 per head, us against £1.1s. in England, or \$14.50

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TO LET & FOR SALE

TO LET.

BURNSIDE, ROBINSON ROAD, now in the occupation of C. C. COHEN, Esq.
Apply to LINSTAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1890. [147]

TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE HOUSE No. 10, ANTHONY ROAD, the Residence of the late Hon. Dr. STEWART.
Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1889. [152]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1 "KIMBERLEY VILLAS" at Kowloon, from 1st February, 1890.
Apply to A. F. ALVES.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1890. [137]

GLENTORNE, KOWLOON.

TO LET—A handsome EUROPEAN SIX ROOMED RESIDENCE built on the Eastern Slope of the Observatory Hill, overlooking the Harbour and Ly-o-moon Bath and Dressing Room built BRENT, with all the appointments of First-class Drawing, Glass Tennis Court and of an Act of Ground.
Apply to MR. ST. JOHN HANCOCK,
Architect.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1890. [280]

TO LET.

Possession from 1st April.
A SIX ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK.
Apply to DENNYS & MOSSOP,
80 Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1890. [149]

TO LET FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1890.

HOUSE No. 3, CASTLE ROAD.
Apply to SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [153]

TO LET.

THE TOP FLOOR of G. B. LIVINGSTON'S, now consisting of FIVE SPACIOUS ROOMS and THREE BATH ROOMS suitable either as Office or Dwelling Apartments.
For Terms, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1890. [212]

TO LET.

"RAIGELLACHIE," 8, BONHAM ROAD.
Apply to LINSTAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 5th October, 1889. [46]

TO BE LET.

DESIRABLE OFFICES & GODOWNS, NO. 13, Praya Central.
Apply to STOLLERFOFT & HIRST.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1889. [47]

TO BE LET.

A GODOWN at WEST POINT.
ROOMS on SECOND FLOOR of (Marine) Telegraph House.
"THE HOMESTEAD," Mt. KELMI.
"BISNEE VILLA," POKCOLUN.
BREEZY-POINT, BONHAM ROAD, with Tennis LAWN.
A FULL FURNISHED HOUSE from 1st of May.
Apply to SHARP & CO., Telegraph House.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1890. [41]

FOR SALE AT THE PEAK.

"THE FALLS," on R. B. L. No. 28, a well built SIX ROOMED House, at present Let to Mr. T. S. COOPER.
For Full Particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1889. [49]

TO LET.

N. O. 1, ALBANY.
Apply to LINSTAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1890. [282]

TO LET FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1ST.

N. O. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to A. S. G., Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 6th March, 1890. [281]

TO LET.

(Either whole or Flat by Flat).
SEVERAL NEW HOUSES in Queen's Road Central and Victoria Central to the East of the Victoria Hotel, available for Offices or Godowns.
Apply to HO TUNG.
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Office, 60, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1890. [150]

TO LET.

THAT suite of OFFICES on the FIRST FLOOR of the Company's premises in ICE HOUSE LANE, at present occupied by Messrs. HILLIARD, WISE & CO., with Entrances from Queen's Road. Possession from 1st March next.
Also, TWO GODOWNS on the Ground Floor which can be let in connection with the above Offices or separately as desired.
And, With Immediate Possession.

ONE Room on the First Floor of the same premises suitable for an OFFICE, with entrance from the South Side of the Building.
For Full Particulars apply to the Manager at the Depot or to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1890. [285]

TO LET.

FROM 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT.
NOS. 53, 55, & 57, PEEL STREET.
Apply to EDWARD GEORGE.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1890. [160]

TO LET AT THE PEAK.

"DUNNOTTAR" R. B. L. No. 20, for One year from 15th April, 1890.
Apply to B., Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1890. [188]

TO LET.

Possession 1st April, 1890.
WESTBOURNE VILLAS, NORTH.
Apply to LINSTAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 11th February, 1890. [143]

TO LET.

HEAD SHOPPING OF CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1890. [184]

TO BE LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at a moderate Rental.
THE TOP FLOOR of No. 135 & 137, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, containing 4 Large Rooms, Cook House, Closet, and Bath-Room, is well ventilated, well finished, strong new Building, has Water laid on, and two fire places. For particulars, apply to the Shop, on the Ground Floor of 135.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1890. [1330]

TO LET FURNISHED.

A SIX ROOMED HOUSE on ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to J. Y. V. VERNON.
Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. [183]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1 "KIMBERLEY VILLAS" at Kowloon Point, from 1st February, 1890.
Apply to A. F. ALVES.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1890. [135]

GLENTORNE, KOWLOON.

TO LET—A handsome EUROPEAN SIX ROOMED RESIDENCE built on the Eastern Slope of the Observatory Hill, overlooking the Harbour and Ly-o-moon Bath and Dressing Room built BRENT, with all the appointments of First-class Drawing, Glass Tennis Court and of an Act of Ground.
Apply to MR. ST. JOHN HANCOCK,
Architect.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1890. [280]

TO LET.

POSSESSION from 1st April.
A SIX ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK.
Apply to DENNYS & MOSSOP,
80 Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1890. [149]

TO LET.

FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1890.
NAPIER, JOHNSTONE'S SQUALE BOTTLE WHISKY.
Superb quality.
CUTTER, PALMER & CO.'S SELECTION.
Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Hongkong, 6th November, 1889. [18]

TO LET.

SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1889. [153]

TO LET.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$100,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
LUM-SIN-SANG, Etc.
IAN HU, Etc. YOW CHONG PENG, Etc.
CHAN LI CHOW ETC. HOI CHUNG, Etc.
The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.
INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROWTHS and PORTRAITS are taken in any state of the weather, and all Permanent Processes are executed on Moderate Terms.

PHOTOGRAPHER
has just added to his COLLECTION
of VIEWS some NEW SCENES and Photos of NATIVE TYPES, copies of which are obtainable in his Studio over Messrs. KELLY & WALSH's.
IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Quality and of Excellence and High Finish. PERMANENT ENLARGEMENTS of Photos and Views and reproductions of the same on Paper, Canvas, or Cloth.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROWTHS and PORTRAITS are taken in any state of the weather, and all Permanent Processes are executed on Moderate Terms.

MAIBURK FURNITURE CO., LTD., COLLEGE CHAMBERS, have prepared a special large stock of FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY of their own unequalled manufacture, which they are prepared to sell DURING THE PRESENT MONTH.

SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

HANDSOME DRAWING ROOM SUITES LIBRARY SETS, in BEST MOROCCO.

COMPLETE DINING ROOM SUITES.

WARDROBES, with BEVELLED MIRRORS.

DRESSING TABLES with MARBLE TOPS and WASHTABLES to match.

CABINETS, JARDINIERS, MANTLE MIRRORS, CONSOLES, GLASSSES, &c. &c.

Just Received a Selected Stock of FURNITURE COVERINGS, ART DRAPES, CURTAINS, FRINGES, &c.

HONGKONG, 2nd November, 1889. [35]

FOR SALE.

CHAS. H. FEIDSIKE'S CHAMPAGNE, 1880 WHITE SEAL, \$25.—per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$25.—per case of 1 dozen pints.
PAUL DUROIS & CO., CLARET, GRAND VIN LOUVILLE, \$25.—per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE, \$13.—per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CLARET, CHATEAU LAROSE, \$14.—per case of 2 dozen pints.
PONTET CANET, \$14.—per case of dozen quarts.
PALMER MAGNUM, \$7.50.—per case of dozen quarts.
LOMONT, \$5.—per case of 1 dozen quarts.
JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY, \$8.—per case of dozen bottles.
CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S WINES AND SPIRITS.

STEAMSHIP—ICE HOUSE LANE, 136 THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$100,000.

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WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1890. [163]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [178]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), \$100,000.

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WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

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WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1890. [163]

INSURANCES

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1871, IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [123]

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES INSURANCES against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIRIE & CO., Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1889. [116]

TO LET FURNISHED.

A SIX ROOMED HOUSE on ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1889. [152]

TO LET.

J. Y. V. VERNON.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1890. [183]

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